Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12, 1836. Whole No. 763

For the Saturday Evening Post.

TO ——————.

Apart from thee I only feel,
How much of life with thee remains,
Not only in the hours I steal,
From daily pleasures, toils or pains,
To muse of thee in waking dreams,
By memory and hope inspired,
While o'er the sea of absence gleams,
The cheering lights that love has fired;
Not in the visions of the night,
Alone, does thy lov'd form appear—
Thine image is a part of sight,
Thus even light itself more dear,
With age, the feeble sense grows dim;
But thou, the light that fills my soul,
And mantling to its widening brim,
O'erflows with bliss life's golden bowl,
Shall live—when ev'ry fading star
By time and sense to darkness given,
Seems but a halo from afar—
Shall glow the radiance of heaven.

Apart from thee my bosom bounds,
To the fond hour our lips shall meet,
And feel in all "life's varied sounds,"
There's not a moment half so sweet,
As when two hearts that truly love,
By doubts and fears of absence tried,
Seal with a kiss—hope's fairy dove—
The union blest so long denied,
From feelings deep o'erflowing well,
Pour countless thoughts in rushing tide,
Mingling a rapture and a spell—
The sympathy of hearts allied.

Alas—I know not what of fate,
May intervene the hour between,
I know not whether soon or late,
That hour—through distance dimly seen,
As faintly o'er the dark'ning wave,
Gleams the white wing of bird afar—
May be, an omen of the grave—
May be, of hope the rising star,
Where'er it be in earth or heaven,
When'er it come in weal or wo—
This heart from thine forever riven,
Would fondly, vainly seek to know,
But in the doom that bears me on,
Unfading hope still lights the way,
For love like thine—not vainly won—
Is wealth that passeth not away. JULE.

THE COUSIN OF THE MARRIED,

AND THE COUSIN OF THE DEAD.

[From the French.]

There was found, under the Restoration, a man who was surnamed *The Cousin of the Married*, and who merited the appellation by a course of industry and ingenuity truly singular. He repaired every morning to the office of the Mayor of the twelve districts of Paris, and stationed himself before the little grate, where are endorsed notices of all marriages about to take place. He read attentively the names of the affianced persons, learned their qualities, and informed himself of their fortune. When he obtained all this information, the ...

... has assisted to inter Bellart and Manuel Talon and the Bishop of Beauvais, a female follower of St. Simon and the lady Superior of the Convent of Miramies, and he hopes to live to inter many other characters equally distinguished. He once presented to the Chamber of Deputies, a petition for a law interdicting the embalming of infants, by which the number of funeral processions is materially lessened.

The Cousin of the Dead possesses a remarkably expansive sensibility, and an extraordinary quantity of sympathy for the afflictions of others. He feels the grief of a bereaved mother, the despair of a heart broken widow, the sorrow of a childless father, with the poignancy of truth. Many a legator, in noticing his sorrow at the grave, has taken him for a disinherited relative; many a mother has been gratified to see him shed tears over her favorite son, and many a husband on losing a beloved wife, has been astonished at his grief over her remains. He composes funeral orations for all illustrious persons; the burial place is his life and his world. At times, struck with the appearance of grief depicted on his countenance, the friends of the dead have desired him to be the principal mourner.

One day, during the burial of a personage of considerable importance, the Cousin of the Dead was observed to shed an abundance of tears. One of the mourners approached him and desired that he would make a few appropriate remarks—*jeter quelques fleus sur le cercueil*—on the individual whose remains they had just deposited in the cold grave. The procession closed around him as he prepared to speak.

"The tomb," said he, "is again about to enclose the remains of a distinguished citizen." He stopped for a moment, and inquired, in a low voice, the name of the deceased. He was answered, "Augustin Leger."

"Augustin Leger," he resumed, "was a man, grave and austere. His long life was but a continued series of virtuous and benevolent acts. He was entirely devoted to the holy, the legitimate cause of——"

He was a regicide!

"The rights of the sovereign people. His disinterestedness——"

He was a usurer!

"His laudable economy, his aversion to luxury, his unassuming and modest deportment, had gained for him universal esteem. But still more worthy of admiration were his virtues in private life—his patience, his humility, and his devoted and unchangeable attachment to the wife of his bosom, the lady of his choice."

He had been divorced!

"For his children he cherished the most affectionate and tender regard."

He had driven them from his house!

"Virtuous friend! May the earth rest lightly on thy coffin!"—*Southern Literary Messenger.*

For the Saturday Evening Post.

Sketches of the Western Bar.—No. VIII.

Gen. Samuel Blackburn, of Bath County, Va.

In journeying westwardly from Staunton, Va., towards the Warm Springs, in Bath county, after a ride of about thirty miles, through a country generally wild and uncultivated, but occasionally picturesque and beautiful, the attention of the traveller is arrested by ...

... was magical—the House was electrified—these few words produced a result which the most laboured effort of reason could never have accomplished.

Upon another occasion he dealt a left handed blow to a member of the Virginia Legislature, which is so characteristic of his peculiar sarcastic humour that the writer cannot forbear narrating it. The Legislature had been in session probably two months and but little business had been despatched. Instead of attending to the local interests of the State and returning to their homes, the members deemed it incumbent on them (and it is to be feared that there is still room for amendment in this particular) to instruct the General Government as to their duties. Under these circumstances a proposition was introduced that the House should meet at an earlier hour. Considerable opposition was made to the motion, and many members joined in the discussion. Amongst others, a member from one of the western counties, who, although he had been a delegate for many years, had never opened his mouth in the House, except to say "aye," or "no," was impelled by his anxiety to get home, to address the House in favour of its adoption. He adverted to the backwardness of the business, reproached members with neglect of duty—stated that they had been in session for two months and had done nothing, and concluded by asking in a very pompous manner, the question "What shall I tell my constituents when I return home?" when he had taken his seat, Gen. Blackburn—with a corrugation of his brows which cannot be described—one of them arching half way up his forehead, and the other lowering over the eye like a thunder cloud,—rose from his seat, and fixing his gaze steadfastly on the the member, responded to his enquiring in the most scornful tone, "Tell them you made that speech!"

Instances of this kind might be multiplied, but these are sufficient to afford some idea of the peculiarities of the subject of this sketch.

As a private individual, Gen. Blackburn possessed many noble traits of character. He was steadfast in his attachments, and decided in his antipathies. His hospitable mansion was always open to receive the visits of his acquaintances, and no one failed to receive a hearty welcome at his plentiful board. By his last will he emancipated all his slaves, forty six in number, upon condition that they would emigrate to Liberia, furnishing them the means of doing so; forty two of the number are probably at this moment traversing the wide ocean in fulfilment of the condition which is to entitle them to their precious legacy.

COMMUNICATION.

COUNTY LYCEUMS.

MR. EDITOR.—A letter from Lancaster over a highly respectable signature speaks of a strong and increasing interest in that county, in the subject of Lyceums, and of the success of several local societies already in operation. It also requests the form of a constitution for a County Lyceum, which they are about taking measures to organize. As such a form at this time, would undoubtedly be examined with interest by many of your readers, not only in Lancaster County, but in various parts of the state, I send you the constitution for such societies which is recommended by the State Lyceum, with a confident belief that you will do a service to many individuals, and to the public ...

LETTERS FROM AFRICA.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

LETTER III.

... sort of atecate to his heart's content; but when I told him one evening to be ready to come with me at sunrise next morning to make a country excursion, he showed by his face that he greatly preferred the gentler exercise of brushing my hat at home to that of waddling on a mule's back up the hills. At daybreak he came to me with a musket on his shoulder, a brace of pistols in his belt, and a sword by his side. "My stars!" I exclaimed, "Iachimo, you frighten me. With another gun you would look as formidable as Robinson Crusoe!" "Signor Campobello," he said, gravely, "you don't know the country that you have come to. You may hear by their cries at night that there are jackals and hyænas all round Algiers; but what is worse, there are leopards and lions. Yes, a lion was killed not far from hence, and not long ago, who had teeth a foot long, and eyes as big as pompions. I know it for a fact, for I saw his skin with my own eyes." "Signor Iachimo," I replied with equal solemnity, "I have heard the sweet voices of the jackals, and I know they would make a cold collation of us if we were dead; but they will never attack a living person. As to the leopards and lions, I engage not only to kill, but to eat all that we meet with. So lay aside, I pray you, your sabre and fire-arms." He complied with a bad grace. Coming under the shade of the trees, I overheard him speaking about me in terms that were not flattering to my vanity. "Only think," he said, "of that Englishman with whom I live (he did not deign to call me his master) going down yonder ravine to gather flowers, *like a bambini!*"

When I reached Mr. St. John's house, he and his lady received me with such hospitality, that in twenty minutes I felt as if I had been acquainted with them for as many years. One of their youngest daughters, Mrs. St. John told me, looked out of the window as I alighted at the gate, and exclaimed, "Oh! is this Mr. Campbell?"—

"*I dreamt of my lady, I dreamt of her shroud!*"

repeating a line from my little poem of "Glenara," which it had been their day's task to get by heart.

In spite of some bad jokes that I may have made about children, I am sure, when they are endearing, that nobody loves them better. It is true that when I conjure up an idea of purgatory, I always imagine it to resound with the cries of cross brats. Virgil himself feelingly hints at this in describing the entry to Tartarus. But a beautiful child, I have often thought, is the only living thing that could bear to be transferred alive to heaven. If Nature had made me a painter, I certainly think that I should have devoted myself to the portraiture of children; and here I found perfect samples of beauty, that should have been my favourite studies, in a sixfold gradation from three years old upwards. Oh! I wish you could see the little St. Johns; they are little saints indeed.

Mr. St. John's house stands high on a hill-side, to the west of Algiers. It is an old Moorish mansion of the most elegant kind, which the Consul has improved by a large additional drawing-room, vaulted and pillared in the true Mauresque style. From a high hill, to the west of Algiers, it commands a wide view over the plain of Metidjah to the range of Mount Atlas. The garden and shrubbery teem with every fruit and blossom which a rich soil under a powerful sun can be brought to produce. There I saw ...

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE HOLY WAYS.

TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK.

This gothic edifice stands in Broadway, on the corner of Rector, and at the head of Wall street. It is a plain chaste structure, with a tall spire about two hundred feet from the ground; the church, tower, and first story of the steeple are of stone, the rest of wood; the whole is painted of a dark blue colour approaching to black. The front is ornamented with a portico supported by clustered columns; the interior is in perfect keeping with the exterior, and remarkable for simplicity and architectural correctness—by no means an ordinary merit in our public buildings. The walls are adorned with many monumental tablets, among them is one with the name of Alexander Hamilton upon it, and surmounted with a fine bust of that distinguished man; his remains are interred in the grave-yard on the south side of the church; a monument with a simple inscription marks the spot. Behind the altar is the monument to Bishop Hobart—the work of Ball Hughes. This piece of sculpture has been much criticised, but is generally admitted to be a very successful effort of the ingenious artist. ...

THE GEOLOGICAL FEATURES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

... places where the iron business may at a future period be successfully and profitably pursued. West of the Susquehanna, iron and limestone are found; and in many tracts a very valuable variety of coal, containing so small a proportion of bituminous matter as to give promise that it may some day be extensively employed in the smelting of iron, in the raw state, without the troublesome process of previously converting it into coke.

From the base of the Allegheny mountains to the western boundary of the state, is a region rich in useful materials. Coal, iron, limestone, ...

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,
ARE LEFT FOR SALE AT

McMakin's, N. L. News Room, 412 N. Third st.
Brooks's Bookstore, Second, above Market.
Morgan's do. 18th street, above Spruce.
Sanderson's do. 70 Race street.
Mrs. M. Wilson's Variety Store, 93 N. Fifth street.
Wm. Brooks's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

MARCH 19, 1836.

☞ The Casket for March, which will be ready for delivery in the course of a few days, will be embellished with a handsome colored engraving of Waco, Texas, and the South Western portion of the United States, engraved expressly for the work.

Single copies of this number cannot be furnished, as the edition will nearly all be distributed among subscribers. Copies of the colored map, distinct from the work, may be obtained at the publication office of this paper—price 25 cents.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We cannot discover the wit of "John Pennington, jr., chairman," although we have carefully read his communication twice. The humour of the article, it is probable, lies very deep.

The Quaker, by C. A. Sj. Melody, by E. B. E. Eugene, by C. B., and Dick Hardaker, are on file for publication.

In reply to "An admirer of the S. E. Post," who writes us from Augusta, Ga. we beg leave to state, that if our friend will send us the subscription price of the Casket, he will find in that publication, most of the articles which he has written for us in a superior paper form for binding.

We again remind correspondents that we cannot publish either marriage or obituary notices that come to us without the responsibility of a known name.

The communication from J. B. R. must have been mislaid, as this is not a subject we engage for, nor do it so fully occupied in attending to our business, that we have not leisure to think of making Presidents, even if we had the disposition.

J. A. B. will perceive that we have complied with his request, in the insertion of the annexed lines:

O spring how beauteous is thy charms,
Thou'rt all the earth adorning,
Thy vegetation shows us plain,
There is a Mighty God.

A God whose power on earth and skies
In grass and bud we discover,
It was all conceived in the days,
Both seen and acted present.

How graceful and mountains of the deem,
Grass'n hides and roaming things,
And in the air a feathered host,
That move upon their wings.

J. A. B.

The selected article, "Lines written in a Church-yard," and the "Lines by P. S." will be published shortly.

The review, eloquently, entitled "*To the Birds of Iowa*," by "H. M." evinces a kind feeling all that are now in a state of single blessedness, to become devoted husbands; we feel more than half inclined to comply, if only for the amusement of our readers. The writer, we take it, is a bachelor himself, and, in the honey moon, and from such situation so situated, it is very natural to expect a mother-lovish picture of connubial bliss; we have nothing that our bachelor friends are absolutely ablebodied members of, should they be induced to comply with the text of "H. M's" article, we shall give it a space in a week or two, and, hereafter, before our next publication, should not withdraw it from our premises.

"Lucille—Romeo" [lines by "E. H." from "The Rose," and by "P. L." from "The Token and Atlantic Souvenir,"] Speak and Myself, by Mrs. Sigourney, and Exposta to "W. M. S." are respectfully declined.

The School Master.—The second number of this periodical, devoted to the cause of Education, just published, contains a number of very interesting articles on the subject of public schools, teachers and general education. It is conducted by gentlemen of ability, as a work of reference, before our next publication, should not withdraw it from our premises.

Locke—"Romeo" [lines by "E. H." from "The Rose," and by "P. L." from "The Token and Atlantic Souvenir,"] Speak and Myself, by Mrs. Sigourney, and Exposta to "W. M. S." are respectfully declined.

Mackaye's Novellas.—Four numbers of Mr. Godey's uniform edition of the works of Capt. Marryat, have now been published, containing Peter Simple, Jacob Faithful, the Pirate and the Three Cutters, Japhet in Search of a Father, and the Naval Officer. Each of these numbers contains a complete novel, and a number of essays on various form. Four numbers remain to be issued to complete the whole series. The fifth number will comprise about 1200 pages, and the entire work to subscribers for the whole series and present series, embracing eight distinct novels, will be only three dollars, or 75 cents for each work.

Mr. Godey has no doubt obtained this work upon the popularity of this writer, in order to himself a reimbursement of the expenses of publication, for the price at which he has placed the work is so low that we are satisfied his profits must be small. Capt. Marryat is, however, one of the most popular authors of the day, and at those prices none should be without it. In our country, who cannot afford to secure for his library a complete copy of his excellent productions.

Memoir of Hawes.—The Harpers of New York, have just published, in a neat form of 150 pages, a Memoir of George R. T. Hewes, one of the present actors in the celebrated Boston "Tea Party," one of the most prominent events in the commencement of the war of the Revolution. The life of this work gives a full history of that interesting transaction, and furnishes a long list of exciting scenes and adventures of the olden time, written in an easy and pleasant style. A likeness of old Hewes is prefixed to the work.

Herbert Wendall.—The same publishers have just issued, in the Philadelphia, a new novel, under the title, entitled "Herbert Wendall, a tale of the Revolution." The work purports to be from the pen of a citizen of Newark, in which town the prominent scenes of the tale are located. Some of the characters are graphically sketched and well sustained throughout, and a neat deal of interest is thrown in the narrative, by the skill and power of the author.

The Family Cyclopedia.—A volume recently published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard, contains three stories, in a lengthy and popular character. The volume is entitled Lardner's Cyclopedia, by the author of "Chapters on Churchyards," The Moor, or Manners of Europeans and Africans, by Jane Kinnaird Stanford, and The Lucubrations of Lazarus Hall.

MARRIED,

By the Rev. George Chandler, on the evening of the 16th ult. Mr. Charles C. Aston, to Miss Mary Ann Mallalieu, to Miss Mary Penniger.

By the same, on the evening of the 20th ult. Mr. Asa Mallalieu, to Miss Mary Penniger.

By the same, on the evening of the 20th ult. Mr. William Stevens, to Miss Mary Ann Hall.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. at the Rev. Dr. Hagerty, Mr. Samuel Caldwell Tucker, to Mr. Sarah Ann Hagerty, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On Thursday evening, 3d inst. by the Rev. Joseph Bard, Mr. Joseph Bard, to Miss Mary Ann Bard

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1836.

ASHES.

Pot, cwt.	46	Superfine	41 45
		do N York	39 40
Pearl, do	47 48	do Philada	43 46
BEEF.		Corn Meal,	
Prime, bbl	10 00	Brandy-	
Mess, do	12 00	wine-	
Prime Mess, do	15 16	Rye Brandy bl.	
BREADSTUFFS.		Gin,	
Flour, Howard st.		Whiskey,	
and Susquehanna	7 00 7 50	GRAIN.	
Wheat, red	1 10 1 15	Corn,	
white	1 15 1 20	Rye,	
Rye,	80	Oats,	
Corn, yellow	70	Barley,	
white	70	Beans,	
Barley,	60	Clover seed,	
Oats,	35	Timothy seed,	
BUTTER.		Flaxseed,	
Pennsylvania,	17 18	Dried Apples,	
New York,	17 18	Peaches,	
CANDLES.		Peaches, unpeeled,	
Mould,	12	HAY,	
Dipped,	11	Timothy bbl.	90 100
CHEESE.		Clover,	
Old,	8 9	HEMP,	
New,	7 8	Country,	
COFFEE.		Russia,	
Rio,	11 12	HOPS,	
COTTON.		New,	
Louisiana,	11 12	Old,	
Alabama,	11 12	IRON.	
Upland,	10 11	Pig,	
Mobile,	10 11	Bar,	
Tennessee,	10 11	Blistered steel,	
FEATHERS.		Cast steel,	
Live Geese,	38 40	Spring steel,	
FISH.		Shoe,	
Shad, bbl.	5 00 5 50	LEAD.	
No. 1 do	6 00 6 50	Pig,	
No. 2 do	5 00	Bar,	
No. 3 do	4 00	LIME.	
Mackerel, No. 1 new		Thomaston,	
No. 2 do	11 00	Rockland,	
No. 3 do	9 00	LUMBER.	
Herring, No. 1	3 50	Pine Boards,	
Herring, No. 2	3 00	Scantling,	
Herring, No. 3	2 50	Plank,	
Salmon, No. 1	14 00	Shingles,	
Salmon, No. 2	12 00	Cedar,	
Salmon, No. 3	10 00	Juniper,	
FLAX.		Lath,	
Dressed,	9	Hemlock,	
Unbleached,	7	MOLASSES.	
FLOUR.		New Orleans,	33 36
Howard st.	7 00	Havana,	
Susquehanna,	7 00	Muscovado,	
Baltimore,	7 00	Clayed,	
Alexandria,	7 00	NAILS.	
Fredericksburg,	7 00	Cut,	5
Petersburg,	7 00	Wrought,	
Richmond,	7 00	OILS.	
Georgetown,	7 00	Linseed,	
Ohio,	7 00	Sperm,	
Genesee,	7 00	Whale,	
Country,	6 50	Lard,	
Brandywine,	7 00	Tanners',	
Fine,	6 50	Turpentine,	

ALMANACK.

MARCH 1836.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	WATER PASSES.	MOONS PHASES.
SUNDAY,	6 7	5 53	11 8	
MONDAY,	6 6	5 54	11 7	
TUESDAY,	6 5	5 55	11 5	
WEDNESDAY,	6 4	5 56	11 4	Full 3 4 56
THURSDAY,	6 3	5 57	11 3	Last 10 4 16
FRIDAY,	6 2	5 58	11 2	New 17 4 44
SATURDAY,	6 1	5 59	11 1	First 25 5 14

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern [illegible]

Commencement of Jefferson Medical [illegible]

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA: Saturday, March 12, 1836.

Our Agents are solicited to use diligence in obtaining subscribers, and collections from them, and in remittances. The general system of [illegible] prepaid by publishers, is much to be regretted, and needs a "wide-set" reform. [illegible] the value of patronage by publishers, has become synonymous, in the minds of [illegible] with the idea of pecuniary profit. Agents [illegible] the pursuit of the fountain in common dells.

We are indebted to Gen. Cunningham and Mr. Ritchie, of the State Senate, for important public documents.

The great Citizen's Ball, in aid of the fund for the Relief of Disabled Firemen, will take place for the benefit of the New York sufferers, next month. The demand for tickets has been greatly beyond the ability of the managers to supply, and the ball will therefore be repeated on Monday next. Persons disappointed of tickets having application to the capacity of the house—[illegible] and the whole thousand full of subscription, with wreaths, emblems and banners, and the floor for dancing, which covers the entire area of the Chestnut st. Theatre is beautifully painted with classic figures, by an artist of distinguished merit. The rear of the stage-[illegible] for the occasion, and the remainder of the hall of the play of Gustavus, has been arranged as to present the appearance of a spacious hall, resplendent with the splendor of the [illegible] and lamps which gradually become [illegible] render the illusion complete, and it is [illegible] that the scene will present more splendor than at Brussels, has ever been, which promises to rival the coronation at Moscow. It is computed, would be the size of the stage—both of which are [illegible] to the centre of the pit, and another, nearly [illegible] in size, over the stage—both of which are [illegible] to the ordinary light of the house. Every possible arrangement, likely to promote the comfort of the company, has been entered into by the managers, and we do not doubt but the fete will prove one long to be remembered by all who are present.

FREE BRIDGE.

A large meeting of citizens was held at the Globe Tavern, Monday last, with a view of expressing an opinion as to the expediency of making the Upper Ferry Bridge a public bridge, free of tolls. Col. John G. Watmough, presided. Resolutions strongly urging the necessity for the speedy commencement of the purchase of the Bridge, were offered by Mr. Bridaham, and unanimously adopted, and committees appointed to wait upon the Councils of Spring Garden and Penn Districts, to give a proper representation of the necessity of this measure, and its importance to the citizens of Philadelphia, to the members of the Legislature.

We hope that a proper degree of zeal will be shown by the respective committees, in the discharge of their duties.

[illegible] accounts are given in some of our [illegible] papers, of the ravages of the Seminole Indians, towards the almost defenceless inhabitants of Florida. The infuriated savages, it appears, have killed themselves in such a manner, as to resist, thus far, all attempts to quell their barbarous degredations and bloody massacres, though it cannot be doubted but that a force will shortly be upon them, that will scatter them to the four winds of Heaven. A late account of the murder of fourteen families of Florida had been driven from their homes by the Indians, and were hanging round the skirts of the small army [illegible] for protection, at the residence of the [illegible] the citizens of Florida, must be truly deplorable.

[illegible] The annual letter reached us on Saturday last week, and we insert it with the view of [illegible] to our friend Mr. Tucker, that we are [illegible] to learn by it that he is well, and that a resolution, at no early day, will be very acceptable. We have a great number of subscribers, who, like Mr. Tucker, are honest men, and design, [illegible] some day or other, to pay us what they owe us; but who, on account of a similar habit of procrastination, remain, month after month, and year after year, very considerably in our debt. To all these we would mention, as we [illegible] our present correspondent, that we are [illegible] to be paid, and that a prompt settlement [illegible] will be regarded as a particular favor. [illegible] this opportunity to inform you that the [illegible] the papers Has not been [illegible] for us [illegible] We have a getting to A considerable age and [illegible] no agent near and he [illegible] neglection if one [illegible] But [illegible] not be afraid of your [illegible] for I [illegible] to come [illegible] of your [illegible] in a hurry for [illegible] A Short time, but if you [illegible] to wesley Tucker Bordentown N J you [illegible] your money With the advance for the [illegible] year. Yours [illegible] WESLEY TUCKER

THE BALTIMORE RIOTS.—The joint committee of the legislature of Maryland, to whom were referred the memorials of Hezekiah Johnson and others, praying indemnification for the losses sustained by them in the destruction of their property, last summer, by mobs, have reported in favor of the petitioners. The committee also propose a bill, providing for the appointment of commissioners, to ascertain the amount of the losses sustained by the petitioners, and that upon the return of their estimates to the treasurer, he be required to issue to each a certificate of stock of the state, bearing an interest of five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly, assignable and redeemable at the pleasure of the state, for the amount of the loss estimated.

In this course of proceeding the legislature is undoubtedly right. Every member of the community is entitled to the protection of the laws, both in person and property; and the acts of a lawless mob ought not to deprive him of that protection. Popular excitements are very frequently manufactured, and even in our quiet city, turbulent mobs have, more than once, inflicted great injury and injustice upon innocent and worthy citizens; but in such cases, the loss should fall upon the treasury of the county in which the riot may have occurred, for, constituted as our communities are, each individual who obeys the laws, has a perfect right to demand peace and security in his possessions.

The Senate of this State have passed a bill making it further competent to the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the Blind, located in this city. The bill increases the annual allowance of State pupils to two hundred dollars, which is said to be under the actual cost. This is, undoubtedly, a most laudable charity, eminently deserving of the fostering care of the General Assembly, and we presume will pass the lower House, without a division.

We subjoin an extract from a letter recently received from a friend at Brighton, and we truly regret to learn that the worthy and talented Senator, Mr. Dickey, is enjoying the need of deserved approbation from all his constituents who are able to appreciate the value of his services in their behalf, and in the Legislature of the Branch of the United States Bank in that county, *a near gas neighbor* to the charter. This Branch will, of course, be ranked in New York among the greatest business in the county, and that point as it Brighton, on the Falls.

"Real estate is getting up here, and is now much higher than it was some months since—the Philadelphians and others of the county, are paying high prices—and in many instances the owners will not sell at any price, and an expectation is entertained by many that lots in the vicinity, will be much more in demand in the course of the ensuing spring. Believing the people of the Bank Bill with a Branch for Beaver county and the Falls and Manayunk, which will unquestionably be along the Valley of the Beaver, will add very much to land in this vicinity. I am of the opinion that property is a speculation on the Falls of Beaver that can be obtained at. * * * *

You and I agree in the estimate of the immense importance to the counties of this the Conneaut and Big Beaver Rail Road will be of to the Falls of Beaver—I cannot however be too highly estimated. I think there is no situation in the country of as much unexercised wealth and in value and importance to any thing like the same length with the Falls and Manfs or Beaver. But I am afraid to say how much I think awards her, and that liberty—as the country is growing faster than our minds can keep pace with, even ours, who are on the ground are left behind, and frequently have to put on the "steam" to get up again.

We anticipate great results from the Charter of the Bank and her Branch—Our friend Mr. Dickey has raised himself very high in the estimation of his constituents by the liberal and enlightened course he has pursued in regard to it—He has been threatened with *tar and feathers by his own party*, and with *hung in effigy*, but he has the "whole hog, for party, and never think or act practically, but more as his Ghost dictates. Dickey will be sustained by his constituents than he ever did, and has now three times as many friends—as were at the time of his last Harrisburg—he has shown that he is a Pennsylvanian and knows his principles, and knows how to do what he believes will promote them in defiance of party or party clamour."

TRADE COMBINATIONS.

Much excitement prevails in this city and in New York, at this time, in consequence of recent movements made by several trades in the formation of journeyman unions. We say that we will with a view to the accomplishment of certain objects connected with their business. In the latter city several trades have recently struck for higher wages, and complied with the demand, have exhibited a turbulent and riotous disposition, in the highest degree incompatible with men of reason and sobriety. In several cases journeymen have not only abruptly ceased working themselves, when their demands have not been complied with, but they have by force prevented others from working who were averse to their proceedings, than absolutely compelling many industrious mechanics, to forego their labour and their wages, until the demands of the dissatisfied could be extorted from the employer, by the force of combination and intimidation, and inflicting upon the employer the most serious and lasting injury. Trades Unions have also been formed with a view of exercising a general power of superintendence over all the trades, of fixing the compensation, and regulating the time and expedience of strikes, and for the purpose of raising money to sustain those who may be unsuccessful in their demands. These Unions are, it is said, are based upon the same principles as the pernicious Trades Unions of England, and in almost every case, we are informed, they are managed and controlled by foreigners.

All these proceedings we consider in bad taste, and, if persisted in, they cannot fail to be productive of the most disastrous consequences, as well to journeymen themselves, as to employing mechanics. They will, in the first place, have the effect of destroying the good understanding which ought to exist between the journeyman and employer, and in the second place they will prevent men of capital from engaging in undertakings that would give employment to hundreds of workmen during the business season. Capital, which under favorable circumstances, would be employed in buildings, will be kept out of circulation, and will be used in stock or commercial speculations, no part of which will, in the slightest degree, benefit the working classes, and the whole spirit of mechanics will be filled with apprentices, in order to protect the employer from loss in the fulfilment of his contracts.

The price of labour, like the price of provisions, ought to be permitted to regulate itself, and we are persuaded that if this true and just principle were generally introduced, it would be the best plan that could possibly be pursued. In many cases an advance of wages to journeymen would be the benefit loss in the slightest degree, for it occasions, contemporaneously, an advance in the price of rent, provisions, fuel, and all other articles of consumption. If the journeyman insists upon receiving $2 per day, instead of $1.75, the employer makes a corresponding advance in the charges of his labour, charges a higher rent to his tenant—the shoemaker to meet this advance, a higher price for his goods, and the farmer, baker, &c. a higher for his groceries and dry goods than formerly, charges a higher price for the products of his farm, and the whole matter is settled. Not the slightest inconvenience in one portion of the community, disturbs, in a short time, the whole, and all matters are again brought to a proper equilibrium.

We do not, however, wish to be understood as denying to the journeyman mechanic, the right of demanding an advance of wages, whenever he believes that the amount he receives is not a proper compensation for his services. The mechanical skill of the journeyman is his capital, which he has undoubtedly the right to use to the best possible advantage to himself. Our only cause of regret on this subject is, that industrious and well meaning journeymen, should allow themselves to be persuaded, by reckless foreigners, to enter into unlawful combinations, the natural tendencies of which are, to throw the whole community into disorder, to derange business, and to impoverish those immediately concerned. No man has a right to dictate to another, the terms upon which he shall labour, and God never did ordain any power which, by physical force, compels one individual to resist from labour until the designs of another individual can be accomplished, is the worst species of tyranny and injustice that can possibly be practised by one upon another. The whole proceeding is founded in a moral error, and it is utterly impossible that any good can result from it.

On the subject of these combinations, a decision has recently been obtained in the Supreme Court of New York, which, it is probable, will have the effect, in that state at least, of putting the matter at rest. The annexed abstract we take from the commercial Bulletin:

The matter came up before the court on an indictment against three journeymen shoemakers, for conspiring to raise their wages. They were charged with forming themselves, with others, into a combination or club, and conspiring to prevent journeymen shoemakers from working at less than certain prescribed rates, and with making a bye-law, imposing a fine of fifty dollars on any journeyman who should work at a certain description of boots for less than a dollar the pair. The indictment alleged that they conspired not to work for any employer who should employ journeymen at a lower rate; and that a journeyman having been employed by a master making such boots at 75 cents the pair, they had left his employment, refused to work for said Lyon, for that reason. This was the substance of the charge, although variously stated in the different counts.

The pleadings before the court of general session in October last, before which the indictment was brought, resulted in a demurrer, upon which the court gave judgment for the defendants, on the ground that the offence described was not criminal in its nature, and was not by the laws of New York and therefore not indictable; and this was the question upon which the case was before the supreme court.

The revised statutes have abrogated the common law, on the subject of unlawful conspiracies, among which, as defined by those statutes, is enumerated "every combination to commit any offence, and also every agreement falsely and maliciously to indict another for an offence, or to procure another to be charged or arrested, or imprisoned, or maliciously and unlawfully to cause the property of another to be attached, or sold, or destroyed, with intent to prejudice, oppress or injure him." If the facts charged constitute an indictable offence, it must be under this definition, as that is the nearest to trade or commerce.

That a combination or conspiracy to raise wages was an indictable offence at common law, is established by legal adjudications, of which a number are referred to by counsel in the argument of the case of The People against Trequier and others, reported in the first volume of Wheeler's criminal cases, in which the defendants were indicted for procuring the discharge of journeymen tailors to be discharged by his employer, because they refused to work for the employer unless he was discharged because he had worked for a person from Mass. Mr. Hall's client and the defendants were convicted, although it was contended on their behalf that the doctrine of conspiracy was not applicable in this country.—Among the precedents cited, are cases against journeymen bakers for combining not to employ journeymen who had left former employers without their consent; all serving to show that the combination is unlawful, without reference to the particular object, provided it be not lawful to work in public injury. There can be no doubt that in a legal point, the case of the combination to control portions of the value of manufactured articles, and the products of labour constitute a part, and a portion of the material with which trade is carried on, defining trade, in this instance, to be the buying and selling of commodities in market overt.

If journeymen bond makers by extravagant demands for wages, so enhance the price of boots that the manufacture of boots made south of Auburn for exportation, can be sold cheaper, is not such an act injurious to trade? It is surely so in a very considerable degree, and if the journeymen bootmakers of this city, or of any other place, have a right to combine to raise wages, which the master bakers could not redress the ball for repeated insults, and violence, had not make common boots for less than one dollar per pair, but he also has a right to say that other journeymen shall make them for less. If one individual does not possess such a right over the conduct of another, neither can one class of men possess such a right. All combinations, no matter by what name they may be known, are unjust, not only to the individual particularly oppressed, but to the public at large. In the present case an industrious man was driven out of employment by the unlawful combinations pursued by the defendants, and an injury done to the community at large, to the amount of the quantity of productive labour and of internal trade.

If combinations of this description are lawful in Germany, they are in every other place. If the boot makers may say that boots shall not be made for less than a dollar, they may with equal right say that ten dollars shall be paid or even fifty—and so may every wear a pair of boots without giving such price as the journeymen bootmakers may choose to require. Should the journeymen bootmakers refuse to work unless for enormous

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Letter from an Oxford Student to his Mamma.

Bodleo. Nov Coll. 1823.

Dear Mamma, Your eager to solen;
At last I sat down to inkle;
'Tis cuzz I am strang very often,
Since 'tis true I so seldom do write!

But now I'll be silent no longer,
Pra cose call my dendy Tid diaclose,
All the pre's in my verse I'll make stronger,
And hide all my cos's in my pre's.

You told me on coming to college
To dip into books and read reviews,
Why the truth is, between ourselves must acknowledge
I've dipt into books pretty well.

The advice you took Tarquin to give
To those, me is sure to succeed,
And I think you'll confess I am living
With very great credit indeed.

I was on the Reverend Doctors,
Whose friendship you told me to seek,
And as for the two learned proctors,
They've called for me twice in a week.

Indeed we intimate lately,
And I sold-on can pass down the street
But their handsome surprise me greatly
For they stop me wherever we meet.

My classes, with all their old stories,
Are very closely gotten,
And now they call me "Rotundo Aurore"
Or wisest looking dear instead of you.

O Virgil I've more than a master,
And Horace I've nearly by heart,
But though lam'd for his smartness and satire,
He's not quite so sharp as Swartz.

English lamb I admire every bite,
And dote upon practical lore,
And, though yet I have scarce so learnt Latin,
I hope o'er be master of More.

You'll see from the nonsence I've written,
That my Devils are none of the Blaze,
That I'm pupiul and gay as a kitten,
And ready as loud of for More.

Bright pens (oh how loudly you'd bear 'em)
I receive, while logic I train,
For Euclid and pens are attorney,
We leave to the Johnsons of Cam.

My pony, in spite of my chidings,
To six-mile and six he can be,
Nor Y-thidden, we all set three ridings,
To self such a sider as he.

I wish he was stronger and larger,
For so much I must confess own
He is fat the more moderate charger,
In the land of Agri cherries I've known.

My doubts of profession are vanish'd,
I'll sel you the choice when we meet,
Church, Law, and Bar I have stand'd
And now only look to the Fleet.

Come down then, when summer is gilding
The garden, our room, and our house,
I'll give you accounts of each building—
How you'll wonder at only the outside.

Come down when the oak woods are sighing,
Come down—oh! you shall and you must,
Come down when the clouds are all flying,
But mamma I come down with me not.

Monumental Truth.—In a village churchyard, a few stones from town, there is a modern monument, which, save entering the name, parish, and death of those who sleep beneath their cypress and willow, adds the ancient motto, which is "silent eulenz,"—wal let, but be.

The n "the proper age" of new inventions," thity. A new kind of locomotion has, it is said, been invented by a worthy farmer, of Hampshire, Mr. Wilkinson, which is said to succeed most completely, having been tried in all weathers nearly two months, previously to the inventor taking out his patent. They are produced by a machine with many wheels, which can be hustled of 1000 an hour, and sold at 3d. each—one fourth of the usual cost.

THE TEA.

Sweet tribute of the morning hour,
The comforter of the world-herself;
Thy heaved nectar has a power
Beyond what bottled brigues can tell.

Hope is a bright, a sanguinetal star,
Which shines serene in every sphere;
By whose red light the rav'lor runs afar,
Nor heeds he wakes, and forget to rest.

Strong Parental Affection.—A weaver of St. Denis, named Vaut, having a son, to whom he was most affectionate in his disposition, and who was the superintendent of the youth's neighbourhood for the city, was one summer in the country with his family, when he consulted a lawyer as to the means of getting his son exempted. After hearing the detail of circumstances, he said he knew no means, he mentioned the worse mode of all was Sacrificing his own finger. He returned home and, using counsel, having a note de-livered to the conscript, stating that the lawyer has sun burn the conscription.

A Man saw the Destruction of his property.—"How does it do, sir?" said a friend to a man whose house was being run into a daughter took pent, as it were. "It is almost gone a pretty sight to see it go." "Indeed," he would have been ought to have thought it would with a deep sor of ignorance. I was raised to stand forth with a deg ree of ignorance which would astonish you. I was born in a mill, but I am always angry when I hear anyone more pleased at the ruins of another person. There are a few things I am glad one is learning of the world that there was a machine with which to make a pin head, and, by the by, to make wise known as much Greek and Latin as Bentley, or as much mathematics as Newton; but you know many more things that I am not acquainted with than I do know mathematics.—*Bentley's Life of Johnson.*

In the course of one of my excursions in the Navajoe Country, my guide-book put me in a terrible fear. I was one day, while wandering amongst the trees, in front of a couple of my companions, several inches in advance of them, armed with spears passed, as if in the act of throwing and that there was a number of Indians in the vicinity, by seeing those weapons could successfully be applied to me. Nothing daunted, however, by the mental tremors that they must occasioned with his countenance, I called out to them to know if they were alluded to be mentioned as the whole proceedings. On being answered in the affirmative, I asked them, as an argument, whether I thought it were their intention to kill me. I answered me, that such was their intention of them, I did not suppose they would unceremoniously into it. That night seemed to that I was to be murdered, and the whole party pressed their noses against me, in a ghastly manner, in token of their approbation.—*Nightingale's Oriental Sketches.*

Association of Ideas.—Basil o Sellingford tells us a story of a clergyman who was about to preach upon a fat ox, when the fat took to earth, on which he went out of the pulpit, thought for fifty ran to a table. A friend came into the room, and asked what the difficulty was. "The question," said the conscientious clergyman, "that he had a question in mode to propose to him, which no other man in Bromley could resolve."

Although met the gentleman pretty gaily, and with much cordiality to encounter, he found that he had entered on his life to make, and believed that there was no question in the room answered, he could not be induced answer, and asked what the difficulty was. "The question," said the conscientious clergyman, "that he had a whole world, and has never been solved." "Let me hear it," answered the friend, "and I will see what I can do." A long silence in the room, through at least two minutes, and no one to speak, when the clergyman broke, the pin cushion! Mental power!!

Napoleon and Louis Philippe.—The following conversation between the present King of the French and Napoleon Bonaparte, is, we understand, generally talked of throughout the city of Paris, and the Court Circles.

Napoleon, in order to begin, deposed no one; Louis Philippe dethroned Henry V.

Napoleon ruled France years with twelve ministers; Louis Philippe has used upwards of fifty during a similar term.

Under Napoleon, Europe was really in a state of legislation, and France consequently triumphed; under Louis Philippe, Europe is comparatively in turmoil, and France consequently defeated.

Napoleon declared war against whom he chose, and never made a peace without receiving a large sum of money against royalty, but does not declare it against kings.

Napoleon never had personal fear of the people; Louis Philippe calls his generals into action in a time of peace.

Both republicans and legitimists surrounded the throne of Napoleon; the same parties rush furiously against that of Louis Philippe.

Napoleon, a single Corsican, is already enrolled in the history of the Caesars; Louis Philippe descended from the blood of the Bourbons, reached find a warrior who will send the heir to his throne.

Napoleon required only a budget of eight hundred millions, and four hundred thousand soldiers, to make him revered by all the world; four hundred thousand soldiers, and a budget of twelve hundred millions are not a-flicient to make Louis Philippe respected by the French.

From the Packard Advertiser.

Brooks' Letters.

THINGS IN SWITZERLAND—No. XLVII.

Geneva, Sept. 8th 1836.

I am living now in a pretty chamber in the *Rue de Lacune*," at the very outlet of the lake, where the blue Rhone rushes onward for the Mediterranean. My little strand, to-bridge, the vine-yards on the lake, the charming country houses, and the Jura. I have all in view as I look out of my window. I do most upon the lake, at evening, as pleasure parties now and then sail out in wherries of the finest, mingled with the red and white of the women's parting waists, as they lean over the gun to meet upon—the fine-white cap and handsome braiding Italian ornaments upon sleeves and bosom, the delicious notes of speech with the far off sounds, make a charming a place as I can frame—and if I were at home, I might never wish to leave it; but the song of *Home, sweet Home* is an English father's just below me, has ordered it set half its chorus. I know not why, but that is the most touching of all songs. When I am thus straying over the earth alone, there is a sad melancholy in it, that makes me weep. I love it more than it is the little it and. I feel that I am a American there, and that I am a wanderer. I remember those with whom we often stands, as connected with the English, and in the stillness of my heart, I endeared a brotherhood love, that never passes but I should contemplate them, both from the English; and now I was wishing my sympathy upon sleeved men, and I turned upon my heel to go to them, quite cured of home for the evening at least, and the more delighted with Genera. Thus do little things effect us, when we are in the temper to be stirred upon by every lawful thing around us. I find myself to be one of the "*Stranger's Book*" in the *Hotel des Bergues*—and I have been looking over the names of the visitors, to see if I could find any American, as an offering which health. The Red Room.—The bed room ought not to be heard—for, on the contrary, to be kept as clean as a lady's parlor, with the furniture and the beside, and mosses ought always to be taken to secure a constant change of air. For those reasons that is almost impossible to be left partially open, or the windows opened a little at the top. No fire ought to be kept in the room under very particular circumstances, if, the room is over-heated, and the fire-place is not large, it will not be a small one. The curtains of the bed ought to be of light a texture, as allowing the air to pass as freely drawn as possible; the floor only in part carpeted; and the bed not to be encircled with chairs, tables, &c. Furniture, to a remarkable degree, prevents free circulation of gas impregnated air, which is a great measure, whether from health or its damp weather, and we require the air from pure and sweet to inhale, and to speak here. I am not afraid to decry it as a great light, and as a great luxury, the American light, but as a mode of lighting dwelling houses, and carriages, it is to come. I do not think that I cannot be sufficiently decried. In itself a poison, carburetted hydrogen gas is rendered more deadly by the ingenious contrived way, without allowing a due portion to escape unconsumed, and the diffusing itself in the air to be inhaled, but still it is noxious; and I have repeatedly known it to produce nausea, and the eyes to be much pained at the window from which her husband had just gone out. It was now his turn to experience what it was to go. It was now his turn to experience what it was to go. It was now his turn to experience what it was to go